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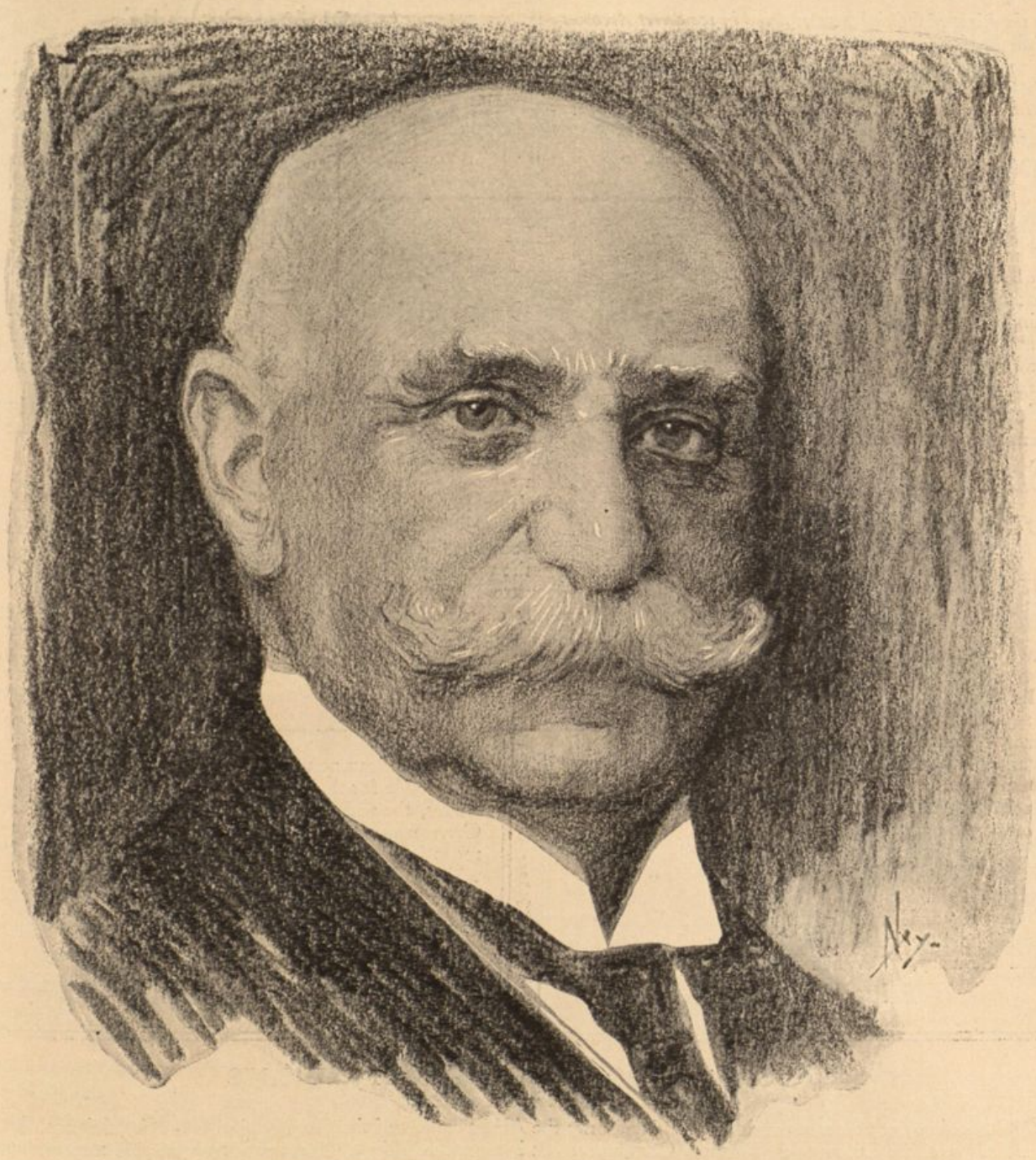

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THE FATHERLAND

Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

Edited by George Sylvester Viereck and Frederick F. Schrader

Vol. I. No. 26 FEBRUARY 3, 1915 Price, 5 Cents

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF GERMAN RAIDS ON ENGLAND

THE raids by German warships and Zeppelins on English towns are not to be decried as relics of barbarous warfare. Paradoxical as the statement may seem, they must be hailed with deep satisfaction by every humanitarian, even if a few civilians suffer, even if babes are torn from their mothers' breasts by shrapnel or by the splinters of aerial bombs.

For centuries England has been the mischief-maker of the world. Secure in her island immunity, she has again and again unleashed the dogs of war on the Continent in order to profit from the discomfort of the nations of Europe. She never dreamed that she might have to pay in her own flesh and blood for the bloodguilt upon her conscience. She never foresaw that daring German sailors invading by sea and air her once inviolate shores would carve out of her own body that pound of flesh that she has exacted time and again from Belgium and France, from Prussia, Russia and Spain.

Why is the life of an English child more precious than the life of a Belgian or a German child? England's aeronauts and those of her Allies have dropped bombs on undefended German towns, and noncombatants have had to forfeit their lives so that England might live. While war itself is an anachronism, the accidental injury to civilians is merely a regrettable incident. If German lives may be violated, why should the lives of English women and English children be sacrosanct?

As a matter of fact, ruthless as this statement may seem, these incidents are to be welcomed because they bring home to England the horrors of war. She will think twice before engineering another war, if she must suffer what France, Germany and Belgium have suffered so many times at her instigation. If incidentally a few thousand English noncombatants should perish, England may be less anxious to continue the war until both her foes and her allies have bled to death.

England maintains the right to starve to death the entire civilian population of Germany and Austria-Hungary. This population consists of fifteen noncombatants to one soldier. Among the people over whom she would swing the scourge of famine (as she has switched it over India and Ireland) there are more than fifty million women and children. Is it not better that six or seven, nay ten thousand, English women and children should be blown to bits by aerial bombs than that fifty million women and children in Austria-Hungary and Germany starve to death?

In fact, death by bomb or shrapnel is kindlier than the slow death which England metes out to friend and foe alike.

This is the moral significance of the German raids.

Their military significance is no less weighty. For the attacks upon England prevent English troops from embarking for the Continent. The German aerial raids are merely reconnaissances for the siege of London by Zeppelins. The raids on the coast are attempts to drag the English Navy out of its hiding place. England avoids a great naval battle because she knows that she would lose half her navy in such an engagement, even if no German ship should escape from such mortal combat.

The recent naval engagement in the North Sea in which three British ships were disabled vindicates this contention. It is true that the British Admiralty denies the loss of the ships, but is it not true that the British Admiralty also refuses to admit the loss of the *Audacious?*

Until recently England so jealously guarded her Dreadnaughts that one was tempted to rechristen the type "Dreadmuch." If England now is forced to expose her Dreadnaughts to German attacks, as she did with disastrous results in the case of the *Lion*, then Germany's naval policy involving raids on the coast of England is fully justified.

For Germany the loss of a ship merely means the loss of a ship. For England the loss of a ship, in spite of the numerical superiority of her navy, means far more than can be expressed in terms of tonnage or guns.

With half her navy gone, England would cease to be a world power. Germany would still be one of the great powers, even if no ship on any ocean should float her flag for a decade to come.

England's power rests on the supreme command of the sea. Germany's power rests on her efficiency on land. She does not depend on her Navy.

George Sylvester Viereck.

WOULD THEY FIGHT?

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON in his "History of the American People," declared that the war of 1812 was necessary to make it clear that the United States were not dependent upon England for "their place and privilege in the world," but the present European war has demonstrated that in the eyes of a numerous class who on festive occasions delight to air their patriotism, the United States are as dependent as ever and dare not send out a ship under the American flag if England objects.

It has been declared from a thousand platforms in the United States by patriotic spread-eagle orators, and repeated in thousands of American homes as a proud boast, that the United States will fight any one who hauls down the flag.

Huerta, the President of a poor little nation, torn asunder by internal strife, refused to salute the flag a year ago, and President Wilson sent American troops to assault and take Vera Cruz. There was a battle, and a number of bluejackets were killed. Our troops arrested a number of bushwhackers and courtmartialed them.

A month ago English officers hauled down the American flag from the masthead of the *Greenbriar*, which was towed into an English port and subjected to insults that few nations would submit to. The captain refused to take his ship out of the harbor until the English flag had been hauled down and the American flag hoisted to its legitimate place.

That captain had a little of the old-time American spirit; but his act was not popular in Washington and small comfort was extended to him.

Is it true that the United States only protects its flag when it is insulted by Mexicans, and nations too small to defend themselves? Or is it no better than an American passport in the hands of an American citizen who happens to fall under the suspicion of the British government?

Have we two flags? One for small nations, from whom we do not stand any nonsense, and one for England, who can haul it down, spit on it, trample on it and treat it as a rag?

The question is interesting. The issue is clear. Did the war of 1812 really decide that we are no longer "dependent upon England for our place and privilege in the world"? Or are we still a vassal of Great Britain?

Senator Lodge warned us solemnly in the Senate on January 22 against raising the American flag on a German-bought ship lest we provoke the enemies of Germany. Senator Lodge has always been known as a loyal spokesman for "the mother country." The Senator Lodges hold the United States to bear some vague but perfectly legitimate vassalage to England, and regard as Americans only those who descended from immigrants who fought in the Revolutionary war—all others as citizens of the second class, or "foreigners."

These are the same patriots who have a set question they invariably submit to anyone who sympathizes strongly with Germany: "If Germany and the United States were at war, would you fight against Germany?"

The question should be reversed. "How many of those who are constantly talking of 'the mother country,' and feel no thrill of outraged patriotism when the American flag is hauled down and American passports are treated as mere scraps of paper—how many of them would fight against England if war with that country should come?" That is the vital problem of the hour.

There were 187,858 German volunteers in the Union army and only 45,508 English. There were 144,221 Irish on the Union side, but of French and other foreigners only 48,410. The Germans and more than 50 per cent. of the Irish in the United States to-day are against England and her allies. If we should go to war, the country would have to rely largely on the German and Irish descendants, and these have never left the United States in the lurch.

But how about the Anglo-Saxon hyphenates who are always telling us that "blood is thicker than water" and singing patriotic songs about "hands across the seas"? Can they be depended on to fight if British insolence should finally force us to declare our independence of England for the third time? How many of them have Tory blood in their veins and would discover a thousand excuses why a third war with Great Britain would be an unholy revolution against "the mother country," and would refuse to fight?

"LESE MAJESTY"

AMONG the citations as evidence of class rule in Germany we never hear the end of "lese majesty," the German law which says you cannot insult the German Emperor without going to jail, if convicted. It is wonderful how that unpronouncable phrase is made to do duty as an argument that Germany is a country of persecutions and class privileges. Now the plain facts about "lese majesty" are these:

There is a law on the statute books of the German Empire that if one man calls another a vile name, in other words, insults him or defames him, he is punishable under the criminal code, and if convicted he must make reparation or go to jail. He does not have to institute a civil suit for damages to heal his wounded feelings, and half the time be laughed out of court for his trouble, but he pays the penalty, and as a result people are very careful how they speak of their neighbors.

The same law that applies to the humblest citizen, applies to the Emperor. In the case of the Emperor the law is called "lese majesty"; in the case of the humble citizen it is called by some other name; but the effect is the same, and the law is no respecter of persons. Of the prosecutions of the humble individual under this code we never hear a word. When some editor is prosecuted for insulting the Emperor, the English correspondents who supply the American papers with their foreign news, herald the act as a small sensation, and hence the sentiment that the Kaiser has special privileges under the German law.

Less than two years ago, the Kaiser discharged the superintendent of his experimental farm for being incompetent. The superintendent promptly sued the Emperor, and the court returned a verdict for the plaintiff, who proved that he was not incompetent and that the assertion, coming from so eminent a source, had seriously damaged and humiliated him in the eyes of his fellow citizens.

As a result, the Kaiser not only satisfied the judgment of the court, but published a public apology in which he generously acknowledged that he had done the man an unintentional injustice on the information of others, having meanwhile satisfied himself that the superintendent was in every way competent.

WHAT GERMANY IS FIGHTING

According to the latest returns Germany is now fighting:

Montenegrins	Gonds	Rajputs
Russians	Senegalese	Sikhs
Servians	Belgians	Australians
Turcomans	Fijis	Kyberi
Anamites	Welshmen	Tartars
English	Zulus	Usbegs
French	Canadians	Kalmucks
Scotch	Irish	Kerghis
Japanese	Portuguese	Baluchi
Cossacks	Burmese	Basutas
Yakuts		

WHAT right has Christabel Pankhurst, an alien, to come to a neutral country like ours and abuse the German people at public meetings?

THE UNITED STATES NEEDS NO APOLOGIST

MR. W. J. BRYAN, Secretary of State, has published a letter of 6,000 words to clear the skirts of the administration of the charge of violating the neutrality laws in the interest of the Allies. This letter is addressed to Senator Stone, of Missouri, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, but is intended for the general public. We shall review the untenable position assumed by the administration at some length in a future issue of THE FATHERLAND. To-day we publish the views of two of the leading German papers, the New York *Staats Zeitung* and *Herold*, as well as some excerpts from the New York *American*.

"He seems quite to overlook the fact," remarks the *American*, "that he is Secretary of State of the United States, with a salary paid by the people of the United States. The gentleman entrusted with the conduct of Great Britain's foreign affairs and with the defense of the foreign policies of that country is Sir Edward Grey, whose salary is paid by the people of the nation he serves."

"The only proper course for Mr. Bryan," continues the *American* further on, "is to make as vigorous and convincing an argument for the United States in controversies to which this country is a party as his ability will permit. *The people do not want an apologist, they want a champion.* At this moment none can too highly estimate the worth of the champion, but for an apologist the nation would not pay even the Bryan figure."

Commenting upon Mr. Bryan's assumption that might makes right, the *American* proceeds to tear the mask from the Bryan visage as follows:

"But the most weak and ignoble avoidance of proper assertion of the dignity of this nation is to be found in the paragraph in the Bryan letter referring to our submission to interference with our trade. He says:

"'The fact that the commerce of the United States is interrupted by Great Britain is consequent upon the superiority of her navy on the high seas. History shows that whenever a country has possessed such superiority our trade has been interrupted and that few articles essential to the prosecution of the war have been allowed to reach its enemy from this country.'

"In other words, the Secretary of State for this nation asserts that because the British navy is greater than ours, we should not protest against the interruption to our trade, violations of the neutrality of our ships or indignities offered to our flag. And with an ignorance of the history of his own land, amazing even in a public man of such limited reading and general information as Mr. Bryan, he attempts to support this proposition by referring to our past history. *The whole record of the American navy,* small and insignificant as that force appears to be in the Bryan mind, *refutes this calumny.* The story of the War of 1812, its causes and the exploits of our frigates and sloops of war; the record of the quasi war with France in 1811, the way in which we forced recognition of the inviolability of our flag upon the Barbary pirates at the time when the nations of Europe were paying them tribute for the right to sail the seas, *all unite to condemn Mr. Bryan alike as historian and patriot.*"

"On Our Knees to England"

Under the above caption the *Staats Zeitung*, under date of January 25, publishes the following editorial:

"In a letter to United States Senator Stone, but intended for general consumption, Secretary Bryan has undertaken to justify the attitude of the administration toward the warring nations and to reply to the attacks which have been provoked by the attitude of the Government on this subject. It is well that the letter bears the signature of Mr. Bryan, as otherwise it might have been assumed that it had been composed in London, or the British Embassy in Washington, except that British diplomats would probably have gone about it with more skill and discretion than our Secretary of State. The letter is remarkable for the truly painful efforts of Mr. Bryan to represent the various charges of the crass violation of neutrality for the benefit of the Allies as exaggerated or unproven, while, for example, he indulges with marked satisfaction in the allegation that a number of German reservists were found in possession of American passports to which they were not entitled. The Secretary of State with evident regret admits that he cannot explain away the fact that the complaints of England's unwarranted aggression against our seagoing trade are justified. For his own justification he points to the protests which have been filed in London but which have met with no satisfactory response, because England, as Mr. Bryan with undisguised satisfaction points out, controls the seas."

Bryan-Wilson Logic

IN an editorial dated Jan. 25, 1915 the *New Yorker Herold* sharply calls President Wilson to account for his "malignant neutrality":

It is more than five months since the *Morgen Herold* began discussing the question whether our government observed due neutrality in this war. Shortly before the last election the President has, in several ways, attempted to answer our contentions that some of the warring nations were discriminated against. Since then the alarm in Washington has increased, and now Mr. Bryan has published an "exposé" of five thousand words, in which he purposes to meet every question raised. We recommend to our readers a careful perusal of the entire document, and then ponder over the following observations on our part:

Mr. Bryan maintains the American government had no reason to interfere with the cables, because Germany might have cut them and by so doing could have established equality between herself and her enemies. This is a rather specious argument. If it is the duty of our government to censor anything at all, it should not discriminate. What Germany does or does not, cannot enter into the argument. From the time that Mr. Bryan consents to censor anything, he should establish a supervision over all the news sent from here to any of the belligerent countries. It was the *duty of the United States to treat all belligerents alike.* When Mr. Bryan says the wireless could have been the means of establishing communication between the shore and the warships at sea, we admit that this is true, but we might also say that England and France had, before the war, the same right to erect wireless stations as Germany. Their omission to do so should not have mitigated against Germany reaping the fruit of her enterprise. And we should keep in mind that there is *no treaty requiring* and *no law permitting* our government to censor anything—yet Mr. Wilson was in a *great hurry to subject the German wireless to censorship!*

And, as we have said before: Mr. Wilson as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy arrogates to himself the power to prohibit the *export of war news* (by wireless) but when it comes to prohibit the *export of tangible war material he forgets* his high military office and pleads that there is *no law permitting him to forbid such shipments!*

Mr. Bryan, in his argument, fails to mention the treaty he concluded with Panama and which prevents any warships obtaining supplies in the territorial waters of that republic in case the vessel has been in an American harbor within three months. This treaty was a *direct violation of neutrality* because it changed, during a war, the methods in supplying warships. It worked against Germany, too, since the vessels of the Allies have their bases in the immediate neighborhood of the Panama Canal, while Germany has no supply stations there.

Mr. Bryan with his arguments has not improved his standing as a logician.

"6,000 Words—Bryan!"

UNDER the caption, "6,000 words—Bryan!" the evening edition of the *Staats Zeitung* comments editorially as follows on Mr. Bryan's letter:

"If our distinguished endurance orator, Wm. Jennings Bryan—the boy orator of the Platte—had uttered those 6,000 words for his own delectation, written those 6,000 words, 'England Can Do No Wrong' for his *Commoner*—they would have been simply amusing, for the world and the United States are no longer astonished by the maddest aberrations of his genius. His justification of England's Cause, which could not have been better espoused by the paid correspondents of the Allies, becomes important only because in the first place this Mr. Bryan is the Secretary of State, the American Premier, and second in that he speaks for President Wilson's Cabinet and the American Government. And that he does so is to be taken for granted since the local organs, which though they hate Bryan love Eng-

land more, triumphantly declare to-day that Bryan composed those 6,000 words presumably to the melody of 'It's a Long Way to Tipperary' in a conference with President Wilson, Cosmopolite, and the other prophet, Lansing (Acting).

"If we should be as emphatic as our Secretary of State is illogical and lame, we should head this effusion 'For, by and of England'—'6,000 words of Bryan's Impertinence.' He not only forgets, as the *American* alone among the Anglo-American papers of New York points out, that he is the salaried Secretary of State not for the United Kingdom but for the United States, but he renders a decision precisely as his allies, the *Sun, World* and *Times* have done a dozen times, that England's sea power is far superior to Germany and Austria-Hungary. In what manner does that concern him? And who other than his Fides Achates, the Hon. Daniels of the navy, could have given him this inspiration? His duty is to defend the United States, not to draw conclusions regarding England's superiority from a chain of pitiable sophistries, which belittle even Mr. Bryan-Stumping.

"Six thousand words of impertinence and verbal quibbles; 6,000 words to reduce the numerous concrete cases of British arbitrary acts to a nullity or a negligible factor. Bryan talks 6,000 words of official inpertinence in constantly prating about the 'sympathizers of Germany and Austria-Hungary.' In all his twenty paragraphs neither he nor his collaborators had the twinkle of a thought that American citizens were not begging for favors but protesting against the hyprocisy, the one-sided aid, the partiality of the Government The ever-recurring phrase, 'German sympathizers' is too obviously intended to characterize the motive of the protestants as that of 'foreigners.'

"It would be superfluous to enter into a discussion of these twenty paragraphs. These 'sympathizers' will certainly answer him and those whose spokeman he is in a manner which will not require 6,000 words to be clearly understood. It would likewise be superfluous to point out the want of respect of this Chatauqua 'Prince of Peace' for American citizenship, which he and his colleagues have taken an oath to protect.

"Is it intended as a hint of the Wilson administration to its subservient Congress; 'You needn't come round? England can do no wrong. But, right or wrong—England, 'tis of thee'?"

NON-POLITICAL CITY ADMINISTRATION

By Frank Koester, Consulting Engineer

Author of "Modern City Planning and Maintenance," "Hydroelectric Developments and Engineering," "The Price of Inefficiency," Etc.

(A few years ago we were astounded by the revelations of Lincoln Steffens. That American cities were corrupt and inefficient had been known to all. Nevertheless, a statement of the actual conditions prevailing in American municipalities created a real sensation. But these articles of Mr. Steffens' were not constructive. They showed the cancer but gave no cure. In Mr. Frank Koester's series of papers dealing with the political, economical and social life of Germany he has again and again forced our attention to the underlying qualities in the Teuton which makes for progress, thoroughness and real advancement. In the following article Mr. Koester in particular dwells upon the German way of managing their cities. The German method has eliminated graft, waste and incompetence. Our American cities could with advantage take the German cure. In next week's issue of THE FATHERLAND *Mr. Koester will write about Bismarck's great work and policy and his influence upon modern Germany.)*

EVEN the warmest defenders of the American system of constitutional government, the systems boasted so much of as a system of checks and balances, but which is really a system that checks and unbalances commerce and industry, admit that it breaks down when it comes to the government of the municipality.

So great and notorious are the scandals connected with American municipal government that public spirited citizens despair of any substantial betterment and seek to lay the blame on the men of wealth who, having large concessions and franchises to gain, corrupt the city governments, and conclude that human nature is not strong enough to resist the temptations involved.

The trouble, however, is not with human nature, but with the system, against which the most beatific nature could scarcely prevail.

System versus "*the System*"

The German city government system succeeds where the American system fails, and yet the German cities have just as great prizes at stake for contractors and franchise seekers. The reason lies in the difference in system, and the German system is successful because it is modeled, in effect, after the system which has made the Bundesrat so successful in dealing with national and international problems, in what may be termed the polycratic system, the government by many through a centralized and unified body exercising all the necessary powers and not split up into executive, judicial and legislative functions as in America.

Under another guise, many American cities have adopted the principle, calling it the "commission form of government" and it is proving almost as effective in America as it does in Germany, although the method by which it is carried out here is not as effectual as in Germany.

The Dominance of the Cities

The importance of proper city government is one of the most vital political considerations of the present time, for this is an age of city growth at the expense of the rural districts. There are now 35,000,000 more people living in American cities, out of a population of 100,000,000, than there would be had the ratio of city to rural dwellers of a generation or so ago still held good.

This rapid change has been caused by labor saving inventions. The greater the amount of labor saved by mechanical appliances, the fewer the number of people held to the bondage of agricultural employments. In addition, rapid transit in cities has enabled populations to live with less cost in the cities than if no such transport existed. This tremendous growth in cities makes it of the greatest importance that the cities should be properly governed. The problem is only second in importance, if really second, to that of national government, for the citizen is more frequently in contact with the results of municipal operations and more vitally affected in health and comfort by civic than by national policies.

A review of the methods by which German cities govern themselves in the highly efficient manner which they have perfected, entirely free from political considerations, cannot fail to be of the greatest interest and importance to American civic administrators, and to the public as well.

The Importance of the German Mayor

To the American, the most striking feature about the German city is the extreme importance and dignity of the German mayor. He usually serves for a term of twelve years and may be appointed thereafter for life. In the large Prussian cities his selection is subject to the approval of the King of Prussia (The German Kaiser) and he is customarily made a member of the House of Lords (Herrenhaus) of the Kingdom of Prussia. He receives a salary of from $5,000 to $10,000 a year, which is in Germany equivalent to about twice that figure here and in addition he has an official residence and other perquisites.

When he becomes mayor he has reached the highest point to which a man of his talents usually aspires, although if he has extraordinary ability he may, and often does, become a minister of state.

The American president never thinks of looking to the mayoralty of American cities for cabinet ministers. In Prussia that is a favorite field from which to select ministers, not only of the Kingdom of Prussia, but often of the Empire itself.

It will thus be seen that the office of mayor in Germany is a vastly different one from that of the American mayor, who is

elected for a term of usually not more than two years and who is ordinarily a creature of the political boss, with no political future, but a meagre emolument, and of the type obsessed with the idea that the practical thing to do is "to get it while the getting is good."

If there were no other difference between the American and German systems, the difference in mayors would almost alone account for the superiority of the German method.

Training for the Mayorship

Not only in power and dignity and prospects of preferment is the German mayor superior, but he is selected not for his complaisance but for his eminent administrative qualities. There is a profession of public service in Germany, with courses at various universities where the aspirant may learn the full technique of his profession of civic administration. Upon graduating he enters the service of some smaller city, as a mayor, assistant mayor or in some other capacity, and as he develops talent he is called from one city to another until he finally becomes mayor of some great city, just as a man of great administrative talent in the United States works his way up first on one railway system and then another from a minor position to that of president of the road.

German cities feel that they should be as well served in the office of mayor as American railroads feel in regard to their chief executive position. And German cities are just as successfully operated as American railroads, if not more so.

How Municipal Officers are Selected in Germany

The idea of selecting a mayor from another city because of his ability is a proceeding that would shock the average American voter. The idea of the mayor as a patriotic native of the city is one that has been promoted by political organizations from time immemorial. But German cities find that theirs is the best plan. They not only obtain mayors from other cities, but if they are in particular need of a mayor, do not hesitate to advertise for one, and advertisements of cities wanting mayors are frequently seen in the German press.

The German municipal system frees itself from political control, however, not in the method of selecting the mayor but at the very outset in the manner of enfranchising the voters. Although there is a wide variety of practice in the various cities, the greater custom is to restrict suffrage to tax payers of 25 years or over, and to adopt the three-class system of voting described previously in which the payers of one-third of the taxes are entitled to one-third of the voting power, the payers of the second third of the taxes another third of the voting power and the payers of the last third of the taxes, the remaining third of the voting power. The result is that a wealthy individual in the first class in Berlin will have thirty times the voting power of a citizen in the second class and 400 times the voting power of a citizen in the third class.

Where the Taxpayers Have a Voice

In Hanover, for example, 60,000 pay taxes out of a population of 360,000 but only 12,000 vote and less than 1,000 of these control two-thirds of the voting power. The effect of this system is to enfranchise property rather than individuals and to make the basis of representation that of taxable liability. A universal manhood suffrage would mean for the owners of property, taxation without proportional representation. The system gives the power to those taxed of running the city, and thus every move for or against the city is for or against their own interests as the city's interests are identical with their own, broadly speaking. This system is in principle, therefore, very different from the American one in which those in authority in a city have very small private interests in it. We thus put plunderers and blunderers in office to run our cities while in Germany the chief proprietors of the city's material values are put in charge. There can be no question as to whether a plunderer or a proprietor will best administer a property.

So well satisfied are the citizens of German cities with the system that of those privileged to vote, often not over 30 per cent. will take the trouble to go to the polls. The first procedure in city government in Germany is to elect the council. In Berlin, before it became Greater Berlin, now with 4,000,000 population, the council consists of 144 members for a population then just in excess of 2,000,000. Breslau with 500,000 population has a council of 102 members; Essen, 300,000, 62 members; Cologne, 500,000, 45 members; Hanover, 300,000, 36 members, Stuttgart, 300,000, 32 members and smaller cities generally in about such a proportion.

In Berlin and other Prussian cities, the persons entitled to vote are about 19 per cent. of the total population. In Bavarian cities from 3 per cent. to 6 per cent.

The Division of Power in the German Cities

The council, upon election, selects the aldermen, of whom there are roughly about one-quarter of the number of councilmen, there being in a general way one alderman for from 2,500 to 10,000 population of a city's population. In Berlin, there are 34 aldermen, in Breslau 29, Essen 10, Cologne 13, and Hanover 21. The council also selects the mayor, subject to the approval of the king and state ministry.

The aldermen are divided into two classes, usually of about an equal number. Half are high salaried experts in various lines, the other half are honorary and are usually elderly and prominent citizens. The body is thus composed both of members of influence and standing and of experts, and thus commands the respect of the entire community. This powerful and imposing body is nevertheless subject to the domination of the mayor, though in different cities the relative influence of the mayor and aldermen differs.

In addition to the aldermen and mayor, there are what correspond in the United States to committees, placed in charge of certain features of the city government, such as finance, building, poor relief, public health, municipal estate, town planning, land purchase, abattoir, gas and electric power, street railways, sewage, education, parks, theatres, market halls, etc. The council delegates all its active and technical duties to the aldermen and mayor and principally concerns itself with the inspection of the budget, which is made up yearly or for two or three years.

The effect of the whole system is similar to that known in America, as noted, as the commission form of city government. The power that makes the laws is charged with executing them and passing in a judicial sense upon the more important questions. The instrument of government is efficient and effective. The council has nothing to do with party politics. The controlling taxpayers are vastly more interested in an efficient administration than in matters of national policy, which are reserved for the consideration of the national assemblies. The city administration is thus a business and technical procedure calculated along lines of the greatest possible efficiency.

German Cities Have Unlimited Power

German cities possess practically unlimited powers. As has been noted, they engage in any business at will and own vast tracts of land both inside and outside of the city limits. They have power to tax in any way they see fit and they usually tax incomes, but they lay taxes of whatever kind most heavily upon those who can best afford to pay and who are most benefited by the benefits conferred in spending tax money.

A Scientific Way of Taxing

All taxes go into a common fund from which all payments are made. The principal revenue is derived from real estate and income taxes, though owing to their large landed estates large portions of the necessary funds are obtained therefrom, greatly lightening the ordinary burden of taxation.

Real estate taxes are laid upon land, buildings, sales, unearned increment and special betterments accruing to a property through improvements made by the city. Excess condemnation is freely

followed, though the betterment taxes effect the same result where used.

There are various other taxes, such as fees on doing business, sewage and scavenger removal, and various assessments, as the cities have power to levy, as noted, any kind of taxes and to change tax systems at will, which they frequently do. Practically everyone is caught in the tax net to the extent of his proportionate ability to pay, and though complicated, the taxes are highly equitable.

With their well paid officials, experts in their various departments working in conjunction with the city's leading citizens and under a capable mayor, all with long tenures of office, there is every individual incentive to honest and sustained effort for the city's good, and with the centralized system, every facility for putting the will of the public as expressed in the council into execution. Is it, therefore, any wonder that German cities are models of efficient municipal activity? Is it any wonder that they are well governed and free from graft while the municipalities of other countries are hopelessly switching back and forth from one gang of plundering partisans to another?

MILITARY STRATEGY AND THE ENEMY'S INDUSTRY

By Dr. Hugo Schweitzer

(Dr. Hugo Schweitzer is a consulting chemist of the first rank and is known as a contributor to the best scientific and economic publications. Recently Dr. Schweitzer contributed two articles to THE FATHERLAND *which analyzed the havoc being done to American commerce by the continuation of the war. These articles attracted a great deal of attention. In the following paper Dr. Schweitzer points out how the industries of the Allies have been paralyzed and virtually destroyed by the prolongation of the conflict. In next week's issue of* THE FATHERLAND *Dr. Schweitzer will conclude his study of the industrial chaos caused by the war.)*

AN editorial in the London *Times* of Friday, November 13, 1914, ends as follows:

"Instead of dwelling once more upon the inestimable value of all that the smaller nations have done and are doing we prefer to turn aside in order to emphasize an extremely important point expressed by Mr. Hilaire Belloc in the latest of his illuminating expositions of the war which appear week by week in *Land and Water*. The Allies have always proposed for themselves an ultimate march to Berlin and we are sure they will adhere to their resolve to dictate terms of peace in the capital of the common enemy. Mr. Belloc points out however, that a successful invasion of Germany would have vital results long before Berlin is reached. The great and remarkable fact he insists upon is that Germany is intensely vulnerable upon her very frontiers. She has two main industrial regions. One is Westphalia and the manufacturing areas of the Lower Rhine, the other is Silesia, a province full of mines and factories. These two areas are the two nerve-centers, the dual poles, 'of modern industrial Germany.' Both have no strong natural physical defenses, nor are they effectually guarded by lines of fortifications. Both are on the frontiers of the German Empire, and the Russian cavalry is to-day within a day's march of 'the thickest knot of manufactories' in Silesia. Both, we may add, form part of Prussia, and the Allies are far more under the necessity of dealing vigorously with Prussia than with those other German States which participate in the war with increasing reluctance. The principal business of the Allies, Mr. Belloc rightly says, is to defeat the German armies in the field; but if they can strike at the manufacturing provinces they will be dealing a vital blow at Germany's capacity for continued resistance. We think this view is so sound and so important that it must take a prominent place in any speculations about the future course of the war."

In the Christmas number of the London *Magazine*, in a striking article by Mr. H. G. Wells on "The Reckoning for the War," it is stated:

H. G. Wells Cries for Revenge

"Our mark on the western side is not Berlin at all; our line lies through Bonn and Cologne to the industrial district of Westphalia. Crefeld and Duisburg, Düsseldorf, Elberfeld and Barmen, above all, Essen—these are the places that must pay, if any German places are to pay, for Louvain and Liège and Reims. We will make no revenge upon peasants' homes and old-world halls and ancient churches. But at Essen the guns were cast, the steel plate was made; there the 'Mighty Sword of Germany' and the 'Shining Armor' that has been the curse of all Europe were forged. . . . There has been no reckoning and nothing is paid for while the murder factories of Essen endure."

The Manufacturing Centers The Keystone of Modern Society

This strategical maxim which will be accepted by everybody that "to strike at the manufacturing provinces of the enemy will deal a vital blow at his capacity for continued resistance," could not possibly be stated more forcibly.

If we now consider what has been accomplished in this respect by the belligerents in this greatest of all wars, we see that the Allies partially occupy the extreme end of East Prussia, a part of Galicia, and that they are reported to hold some territory in the lowermost part of Alsace around Altkirch.

East Prussia is an exclusively agricultural country, with no industries at all, which is substantiall, also the case in the lowermost corner of Alsace. Therefore, there has not been, and could not have been, any interference with German manufacturing in that area of the war.

In Galicia, the Russians have, so far, not been able to check the most important industry of that province, namely, the petroleum industry. From these districts, Germany and Austria-Hungary procure their motor spirits and lubricants, and from the fact that Germany is again allowing the use of gasoline to private owners of automobiles, it must be inferred that both countries have sufficient supplies for war purposes. During the first period of the war, gasoline and coal-tar benzol were requisitioned all over Germany, and private automobiles were obliged to employ denatured alcohol in specially modified carburetors as motive power. It is, therefore, obvious that the Allies have, so far, not been able "to strike a vital blow at the manufacturing" of the Teutonic Nations.

Germany's Grip on Industrial Belgium

The picture, however, becomes quite different when we investigate what Germany has so far accomplished in that regard. The Germans are in complete possession of Belgium, excepting the small section of Flanders, where such violent fighting is at present going on. The occupation of Belgium is of the greatest consequence from an industrial point of view.

This small country, with an area of 11,373 square miles—a little larger than the state of Vermont, but smaller than Maryland—with a population of about seven and one-half million, is inhabited by one of the most important nations of the world. It ranks sixth as far as its commerce is concerned, and is only surpassed by England, Germany, United States, France and Holland, in the order mentioned.

Thanks to her mineral resources, diversified manufactures have developed, the fertility of the soil has led to intensive farming, which at once makes Belgium, in spite of its small size, the most prosperous and industrially the most interesting country of Europe, if not of the world.

Practically everything made of domestic and imported raw material is produced in that country. Her arms and ammunition factories, the "Fabrique Nationale," at Liège, founded in 1789, the "Arsenal de Construction," at Antwerp, became models for similar plants in all parts of the world and supplied rifles, cannons and other implements of destruction for over a century, to the armies of civilized and barbarous nations. To-day, the works at Liège are in full blast, run by German officers of the engineer corps, who continue the employment of the old mechanics whose former wages have been doubled.

The Wealth of the Walloon

The country abounds in metalware-, machine-, tool- and cutlery-factories. Nail- and wire-mills flourish at Liège, Charleroi and Brussels, anvils are made at Chénée and sold everywhere, boilers at Dinant, copper goods at Malines and tin plate at Huy. The wares produced by the gold and silversmiths of Brussels, Liège and Antwerp are justly famous for their durability and beauty of design.

Belgium excels in the textile industries. Carpets are made in St. Amand, ribbons in Roulers. The laces and fine linen of Flanders and Brabant were counted among the most precious possessions of many a princely household of olden times. To-day, the woolen, cotton and linen industries, centered around Verviers in the east and Ghent in the west, produce goods which strongly compete with those of England and Germany and constitute one of the largest items among the exports of the country. Brussels and Valenciennes laces are still as precious and unique as they were centuries ago and still have no competitors.

The wonderful foresight of the heads of the German army caused them to take possession of these centers of the textile trade on occupying Belgium, and the vast stores of raw cotton, wool, silk, etc., found here were quickly taken in charge by the administration, to be added to its own supplies.

Concerning the natural resources of Belgium, it may be said that coal is found in large quantities almost throughout the whole country from west to east, and for some years more than twenty-three million tons have been mined annually, while during this period Russia produced only twenty-one million and Austria-Hungary twenty-nine million tons.

Although possessing no iron deposits of importance, Belgium has a large iron and steel industry, importing the necessary ore principally from France at an expense of about twenty-five million dollars per year. The chief seat of this industry is at Cockerill in Seraing. Here the first coke ovens adapted for the recovery of by-products—the valuable coal-tar chemicals—were erected, and to-day the plant still serves as a model for similar installations. A very considerable percentage of the world's output of coal-tar products, which have become of such importance in the manufacture of coloring matters, drugs, photographic chemicals, perfumes, explosives, etc., is derived from these works.

Germans Operate the Enemy's Factories

Started in 1816 by John Cockerill, a native of Lancashire, England, with a capital of sixteen million francs, an enormous sum at the time, this plant is being operated at present by engineers of the German army, who took charge of it three days after the fall of Liège. It is run day and night and furnishes Germany with enormous quantities of munitions of war, such as benzol, to be used as motor spirits; toluol which, after treatment with nitric acid, produces the principal explosive known as trotyl (Trinitotoluol), and carbolic N. acid, equally valuable in surgery and sanitation and for the manufacture of explosives.

How curious the changes which a century has brought about!

Of other mineral resources, Belgium has deposits of lead, zinc, manganese and copper ores of some importance, located in the district between Aix-la-Chapelle and Liège; of especial value, however, are her marble quarries and clay deposits.

Enormous Industries That May Perish

The marble quarried at Vise and Theux is of exquisite beauty and is largely employed in architecture. The clay deposits gave rise to the highly prosperous porcelain industry at Tournai, Namur and Brussels, and the Fayence goods made at Tournai enjoy a world-wide reputation.

The same is the case with the enormous glass industry, with its principal factories located at Charleroi, Namur and Liège, which furnish unsurpassed glass tableware and mirror glass, as well as the glass used for photographic plates. This latter product must be very carefully handled so as to avoid air bubbles, etc., and no other country has so far been able to compete with the Belgian article.

The paper industry—particularly the wall-paper factories of Dinant and Maastricht—the tanneries, especially the manufacture of colored leather—the chemical works all over the country are up-to-date in every respect and are doing a large domestic and export business.

Preeminently among these chemical plants are the manufacturing organizations based upon the inventions of the famous Belgian chemical engineer, Ernest Solvay.

In these works—"The Solvay Process Companies"—soda is prepared according to methods which have revolutionized chemical manufacturing, especially the old way of making soda, invented by Leblanc during the period of the first French Republic.

"Solvay Process Companies" are now being operated in every civilized country, the American plant being located at Syracuse, New York.

It is pathetic to recall that little more than a year ago, on September 20-22, 1913, a most interesting celebration was held at Brussels and at the oldest Solvay factory at Couillet, about one hour's railroad ride from that city, to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the epochal foundation of the first Solvay process works.

Representatives of all civilized nations joined to honor Ernest Solvay and in eloquent speeches paid homage to this aged but still energetic inventor.

Large money contributions were made by the honored host, among them 250,000 marks to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin. To-day this elevating spectacle of good fellowship among nations appears like a fanciful dream!

The Real Perpetrators of "Belgian Atrocities"

Unfortunately, among the working population of Belgium, there is a rough and unruly element which can be compared only with the Apaches of Paris and the gunmen of our own East side. Miss Clare Benedict, the great-grandniece of Fennimore Cooper, describing the experiences of herself and her aged mother in travelling across Belgium to England before the outbreak of hostilities on Saturday, August 1st, that is, before any declaration of war by any nation had been made, says, as follows:

"At Liège, where we changed carriages for the third time, a whole row of idle men stood and laughed at us as we attempted to transport our belongings from one train to the other—no money tempted them, no appeals roused their pity, we spoke in French naturally, but they jeered at us openly. One man remarked, 'You have plenty of time to lose your train!' Finally utterly fagged and unstrung after the unexpected insults that we had received, we reached Brussels, where, in spite of deliberate attempts to put us wrong, we managed to catch the express for Ostend."

In comparing these loafers with our gunmen, an apology is due to the latter who are said, at least to behave decently toward women.

(To be continued)

SAFETY FIRST

"SAFETY FIRST" seems to be the Watchword of the British Navy.

Undoubtedly it is very much safer for the British Navy to blockade the Atlantic ports of the U. S. A. than to blockade German ports on the North Sea or in the Baltic Sea.

It seems, that in the meaning of the word, an actual blockade is not in force at any German port, because a force carrying on an actual blockade would be liable to be shot at or be open to attack in one way or another, and having "Safety first" for their motto, the British Navy prefers the blockade of U. S. ports against the dangerous task of blockading German ports.

THE FATHERLAND

Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

Edited by
GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK
FREDERICK F. SCHRADER

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A FRENCH PROFESSOR'S MISCONCEPTION ABOUT THE FATHERLAND

AN article recently made its appearance under the signature of A. De Lapradelle, Professor of International Law in the University of Paris and French Visiting Professor at Columbia University, on "Current Misconceptions about the War," one of the new additions to the Fair Play Library of THE FATHERLAND. As the article is published in the New York *Times* one can readily surmise the spirit of fairness with which the author approaches the problem.

"Current Misconceptions about the War" is a collection consisting of the famous Interview with the Crown Prince, by Karl H. von Wiegand, an editorial from the Philadelphia *North American* on the subject of German culture, an extract from "German 'Atrocities' and International Law" by Professor James G. McDonald, published by the Germanistic Society of Chicago, and of a series of editorials and letters on the chaotic conditions of the rules of war reprinted from the New York *Sun*.

It stands to reason that the booklet has no "author" singly responsible for the various articles here collected, in order to preserve in permanent form certain valuable contributions to the discussion of the momentous problems raised by the war. Nevertheless, Professor Lapradelle, more ingenious than ingenuous, has the effrontery to write of the "author" of the pamphlet who, he tells us, speaks "with the authority of a pedagogue on morals," thereby giving the false impression that this collection of essays flows from one pro-German professorial pen.

Not satisfied with one brazen misrepresentation, this gallant luminary of Gallic jurisprudence, quotes a passage from an editorial of the New York *Sun*, clearly marked as such in the pamphlet, but omits to mention the source of the statement. Every unprejudiced reader must naturally attribute the statement in question to the mythical "author" of the booklet in question, instead of tracing it to its source in the columns so vigorously conducted by the successors of Charles A. Dana.

The New York *Sun* makes the contention that, inasmuch France as one of the Allies had not signed certain articles of the Hague convention, Germany, by the sanction of international law, was not bound by their provisions. Professor Lapradelle insists that France did in fact sign the articles enumerated. We shall not accept unquestioningly any statement from one who juggles so dexterously and desperately with the facts. We leave it, however, to the New York *Sun* to take up the challenge of Professor Lapradelle.

We merely wish to point out that it is a matter of supreme indifference whether France ratified the articles under discussion, for no provision of the Hague Convention *is valid unless it was signed by every one of the belligerents,* and even Professor Lapradelle will not have the audacity to declare that Montenegro, Servia and Japan ratified the Hague Convention in full. We are under the impression that there is not one provision ratified by every member of the Allies. Hence Professor Lapradelle is quibbling and evading the underlying issue when he makes much of the allegation that the articles in question were ratified by his country.

The argument of the *Sun* remains in force, so long as one Ally remains who has not ratified the agreement. If Professor Lapradelle should be right, we need only substitute Servia, Monaco, Montenegro, Canada, India or Morocco for France in order to restore the validity of the contention advanced by our able contemporary.

THE CASE OF FERNE ROGERS

One of the most loyal acts in connection with the war was that of Miss Ferne Rogers, the American actress, who was forced to give up her position as prima donna of "The Sleeping Beauty" at the Drury Lane Theater, London, because she declared she would not believe the stories of German atrocities, and held the Germans to be "the dearest people in the world."

The latest development in connection with the case is the news cabled by the Central News that the American Ambassador in London refused to issue her an American passport to go to Germany where she was offered an engagement. A letter addressed to the State Department inquiring the reasons why an American girl is refused an American passport remains unanswered. Miss Rogers comes of pure American stock and was born at Meriden, Conn., where her parents still reside.

We know that Secretary of State Bryan has a son-in-law in the English Army and that he is anti-German to the backbone; but it will certainly interest an untold number of Americans who are not in the English dragnet at Washington to know whether Ambassador Page who, not so long ago, all but declared his allegiance to England in a public speech, is to be permitted to exercise his sweet will regarding the question what American citizens may or may not receive American passports.

We have not been informed as to the ground of his refusal; he may be justified for some reason. But if his decision rests on the fact that Miss Rogers refused to betray the German people, among whom she obtained her musical education, and who encouraged and supported her when she was singing at the court theaters at Farmstadt and Coburg, he is responsible to the American people for his conduct, and an explanation cannot be forthcoming too soon.

COUNT ZEPPELIN

THE eyes of the world are for the time being directed to Count Zeppelin, the pioneer of aerial balloon navigation, of whose mighty air cruisers England has recently had a brief and unwelcome visit. In every country in the world experiments with dirigible balloons have been made for generations, for centuries. The first successful result was scored by Count Zeppelin. To demonstrate his faith in the dirigible the intrepid inventor lost his large fortune. When failure seemed certain, the German Government came to his aid. His experiments were continued, and the first successful flight over a large portion of Germany was hailed as one of the greatest achievements of modern times. An accident destroyed the balloon soon after. Like magic the word went out, and this time the patriotic German nation contributed a million dollars to replace the lost air craft and encourage the inventor to build others. Again and again a dirigible met with accident, but Count Zeppelin was made of too stern material to despair. A better airship came out of the ruins of every one destroyed.

Little is known about the latest models, but Count Zeppelin has assured us that in due time his aerial fleet will be heard of at the cost of Germany's enemies. And apparently the hour to strike is near at hand.

Count Zeppelin won renown in the German-French war of 1870, when, with an officer's patrol of six horsemen the daring soldier invaded France on a reconnaissance tour now part of German history. The patrol was surprised at breakfast at a French farmhouse. Three men were killed in the encounter with unequal numbers, but Zeppelin and two of his comrades cut their way through the ranks of the enemy with their swords and escaped safely across the German border with information of the utmost importance to the German army.

LOGIC IN HISTORY

GERMAN soil has always been the theater of war in the vast dissensions which agitated Europe toward the end of the Middle Ages, ever since the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation lost its power. Just think of the Thirty Years' War in the 17th Century, of the Seven Years' War in the 18th, and last of all of the Napoleonic Wars! Things only changed when the German people, through Prussia's resolute action, rose to national unity. Even the big battles with France in 1870-1871 were entirely waged on French soil. And in the present war of the nations, Belgium, France and Russia share in the misfortune of making the necessary room for fighting, whereas trade and industry go on as usual in Germany apart from the difficulties which arise for our export trade, and hence for certain industries. Logic in history teaches that no people can strive for universal dominion for its sole benefit without perishing by the consequences of their ambition in the end. Thus, the proud Roman Empire fell, and Napoleon, who dreamt of reviving it, had to fall too. Such mad ambitions have never entered the mind of the young German Empire; all it wants is to consolidate and, so to say, to conform itself. And that is the reason why Germany must be victorious, a reason which again agrees with historical logic. But England is a realm of a different order. She strives for world-power, and for this reason ought to be the center of the huge settlement resulting from the strife. It is only because of a most remarkable complication of historical conjunctions that England succeeded in deceiving the world as to the world's real enemy, namely, herself.

England took advantage of other nations' blind passions in order to divert their attention from the real danger with which their independent development is threatened. With a reserve which coolly calculates every political conjunction, Great Britain directs the mental temperament of other nations. One diplomatist has passed the witty remark: "England is going to fight to the last Frenchman and Belgian." That hits the mark. Britons are ready to fight to the bitter end, but without making any great sacrifice; they want to fight by means quite different from those of the "stupid Continentals." There is nothing romantic in their thirst of power; all they want is a universal empire in the material world. It is quite in agreement with this earthly ambition that the British Admiralty has offered a price of £1,000 for the destruction of a German man-of-war. Everything done by the English must have the imprint of business, not only the whole war itself, but each single incident of it. Wholesale business as well as retail business. The "ideal motive" which occasionally makes itself heard belongs at best to the sphere of sport. But sportsmanship, excellent though it may be, has nothing in common with ideals of self-sacrifice and patriotic devotion,—lofty sentiments, which thrill the German Fatherland. The world begins to feel instinctively what the real sentiments of England are. Even beyond the seas, in the British Colonies, people's eyes are gradually opened. In England, too, the truth begins to dawn and a feverish excitement sets in. People are getting restless and are trying to find scapegoats in high places. The English are actually afraid, because they feel more and more that over night their country may become the center of the Nations' War of 1914.

Once again, logic in history will do its duty with regard to undue ambitions which rule the world. L. V.

JAPAN'S SHORT MEMORY

WHAT Japan owes to Germany is incalculable to the yellow race. But Nippon's memory is short, and its promises, like its gratitude, are written in sand. It has tasted the blood of the white man, and the time is not far off when it will fasten its fangs in the neck of Uncle Sam. There has been no cause for quarrel between Germany and Japan; yet like a hungry coyote it sinks its teeth in the loins of the lion while he is fighting one to five. Its hypocrisy is thrown into relief by the following letter of Marshal Yamagato, the Japanese general:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS.

Major Gen. von Meckel, TOKIO, February 19, 1906.
Gr. Lichterfelde, Berlin.

DEAR GENERAL:—Your esteemed favor of Nov. 17, 1905, has afforded me great pleasure, because it gives me an opportunity to have a look into your bright and happy life.

After the (to us) happy conclusion of the late war, I feel it incumbent on myself to express to you our sincere gratitude for the important lessons and instructions which you so generously and with such untiring devotion imparted to a large number of our officers for several years, not only in our country but also in your own. We are largely indebted to you for our victories.

We shall shortly send you another group of selected officers to devote themselves further to military studies in Germany under your valuable direction, and I beg you again to give them your kindly assistance.

With my most cordial respects, MARSHAL YAMAGATO.

The United States, once upon a time, rendered the Japanese a tremendous national service. Will they thank us any more sincerely for it than they have Germany for her share in their national development?

A TRIBUTE TO THE GERMANS

MAY it not be that those of us who have leaped to the impression that all the fault for the war belonged to Germany have been too quick on the trigger? The United States is peopled with Germans. They form nearly a fifth of our composite nation. The Germans here are patient, kindly, peace-loving, dependable. They're not quarrelsome or hard to get along with. Quite the contrary. The Germans back in the Fatherland are like them. We oughtn't to believe that they rushed into a great war without provocation or without manly effort first to find a way of honorable escape.

Let's be fair to this great German race, so competent in industry, science and letters—fair enough to remember that almost all of the first news of the war has come from unfriendly sources and therefore should be accepted with reserve till all the returns are in; fair enough to withhold judgment till we have heard Germany's side.—Albany *Times-Union.*

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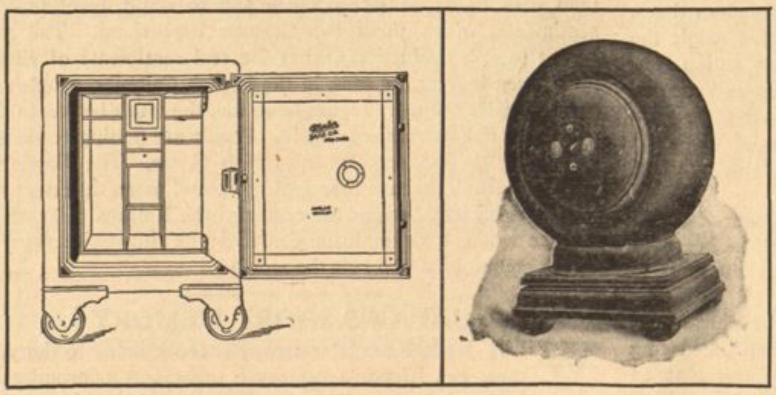

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FREEDOM'S NEW CHAMPION

James C. Hickey

THE Bear put on a robe of white
That like a halo glowed.
"Behold," he said, "a spotless knight,
A champion of human right"—
And forth to war he strode.

That garment hid his horrid pelt
And hid his bloody claws;
And round the weapon at his belt
Fools thought they saw a light and felt
He fought in Freedom's cause.

"'Tis not the Bear of old" men cried,
"That marches thus arrayed"—
And some that said it knew they lied,
While others blundered, mystified
By what the liars said.

The ghost of murdered Liberty
Rose up beside his path:
"It *is* the Bear of old! I see
The fangs that rent the heart o' me
What time I knew his wrath."

"Be still, thou foolish sprite," said they
Who urged the Beast along;
"The fangs that tore your heart away
Are pearls upon his lips to-day—
Forget your ancient wrong."

Then ghosts of strangled creeds cried out:
"Oh, halt his deadly stride!
Look! look! it is the dreadful knout,
Which soweth sorrow all about—
That weapon at his side."

A Warrior heard and came apace
Without a thought of fear;
He met the Monster face to face
And smote him with a shining mace,
And with a gleaming spear.

"For shame!" a shout went up, "for shame,
To strike the noble Bear!"
But still the Warrior, eyes aflame,
Rained blows upon his hulking frame
And drove him to his lair.

And there they fought the hours away
From blood-red sun to sun;
And men who in another day
Had cursed the Bear, I weep to say,
Forever cheered him on.

LONDON-MADE NEWS

The excuse advanced by the militant anti-German daily press of New York that it specializes in news of the war favorable to the Allies on just grounds of complaint against Germany, in vindication of the higher principles of civilization, and all that sort of hypocritical twaddle, has never blinded the judgment of those who realize how completely every European question has been presented to American readers through the medium of the London correspondents.

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1123 Broadway New York City

Germany's Hour of Destiny

By Col. H. Frobenius

The reader of this remarkable, frank, earnest and genuine account of the international situation that brought on the war, gets a clearer, more concise explanation of that gigantic diplomatic game which has been going on for years, than from any other source.

"Germany's Hour of Destiny," says Professor William R. Shepherd of Columbia, "is just the sort of book that should appeal to the American of open mind. It serves not to shake your neutrality but to strengthen it." Col. Frobenius has facts at his pen point. He has made this book brief but remarkably interesting and comprehensive. There is only a limited edition—so send your order early.

Price 25 Cents

THE FATHERLAND
1123 Broadway - New York

Long before the war this writer, in an article in the *International*, declared: "If there should ever be a war between Germany and Russia, American sentiment would be on the side of Russia." Any observer of experience could see the trend of public opinion, poisoned as it was by the London news mongers who monopolized the foreign news pages of the large Sunday papers in New York, which in turn had important financial relations with the banking circles of the British capital, and have for years been the subservient tools of the English Foreign Office.

Gradually the truth about this relationship is beginning to dawn on the minds of other Americans. The San Francisco *Examiner* recently printed an article from the pen of George Moore, a keen student of international affairs, in which he tells Americans the plain truth how England monopolizes the news service of the world for its own interests. Says Mr. Moore:

Europe knows America and we misunderstand Europe through news bearing the London date. Negro burning, the Camorra, bull fights, the Dreyfus case, Russian Jew slaughters pass to and fro as "news" through London.

Since the establishment of the Triple Entente London remade the French character for the world. On the date of the Entente's beginning, the myth of French decadence became the miracle of French renaissance. From the same moment the "bear that walks like a man" was transformed by Dr. Dillon and a host of lesser English into a simple Christian hero.

Every one remembers the English-told story of the Japanese-Russian war. That story drove us mad with admiration for the Japanese, England's allies; that made us forget the great unselfish friendship of Russia in the time of our own great war. From London the news poured into our newspapers *always for Japan till we served as England's tool* to help humiliate Russia by a disastrous peace and hated the Japanese since the next day after the treaty was signed.

What London has done in this country to turn many Americans against Germany, she is persistently doing in South America to turn the people of the southern republics against the United States.

ADMIRAL INGERSOLL UNNEUTRAL

SOME of our naval officers have in the past rendered themselves objectionable by their lack of tact and offensive utterances on public occasions; and, remarkable to relate, these offenses have invariably been directed against Germany. We need only remind our readers of the late Capt. Coghlan, and the still active Commander Simms. For some unaccountable reason, certain officers in our navy seem to harbor a spite against everything German.

The latest to put himself on record, and that, too, in obvious violation of the President's orders to members of the army and

What Advertising Means to the Subscriber

ADVERTISING TALKS—No. 4

No national publication can make money, properly expand, or continually furnish the choicest of literary material, without advertising. This is a fact many loyal readers do not always appreciate as fully as they should for their own good.

Printing, paper, engraving, mailing and general overhead expenses for issuing any well-edited newspaper, weekly, or magazine are so high nowadays, that very little if any money, can be made out of subscriptions alone, by a moderate-priced publication. Nor is this overcome by expansion of circulation as it brings with it a proportionate expansion of expenses.

The idea which seems to prevail, outside of publishing circles, that a publication with a big circulation, is necessarily making money, is not borne out by the facts of the case.

Advertising is what we are all after, because it is the sinews of war, of the live, up-to-date publication, and the one carrying the most, is coming out best, and there is no getting away from it.

Approaching now the point of this little talk: if a publication as a business, cannot do its best without advertising, it stands to reason that in the end the readers and subscribers must suffer, for the lack of this advertising in the way of first-class literary offerings.

The enthusiasm of the editors and publishers in the child of their brains and means, may carry a new publication along for a while, as it naturally must, but there is sure to come a time, sooner or later, in the history of the paper, when this calms down, in the face of lack of advertising support.

THE FATHERLAND is still young, full of the enthusiasm of youth, and worth while, and we hope our readers will never let us approach any other condition.

We figure that at the present time there are at least 300,000 people in this country who read the weekly. This is a good many people, about the population of Los Angeles, California; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Washington, D. C.; Kansas City, Mo.; Jersey City, N. J.; Seattle, Washington.

Among this army of THE FATHERLAND readers we believe there must be many who are now doing some national advertising. Indeed, we know of some. Why, then, if you believe in THE FATHERLAND, and the great cause it stands for, haven't we heard from you? Surely you are willing to help us sustain our high standard and yourself at the same time. We assure you of both.

Our rate is 25 cents an Agate line (14 Agate lines to one inch) for less than one full page. (Page rate $100.00—extra for back covers.) No advertisements for less than fourteen (14) lines (Agate) accepted for less than four (4) insertions.

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By Dr. Edmund von Mach

Says: "It is in the spirit of this statement that we Americans should act."

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navy, is Admiral R. R. Ingersoll. The Admiral addressed a G. A. R. Post at Laporte, Ind., on December 27 last, on "Militarism." In his remarks, as quoted in the *Argus* of that town, Admiral Ingersoll gives his own definition of "militarism." Mind you, the Admiral is an avowed advocate of militarism for the United States, but in one breath he declares "militarism and preparedness were the causes of the war," and in the other: "All Americans believe we should have a force strong enough to repel an attack. . . . We should have a powerful navy and an adequate land force." In fact, the Admiral is big for militarism, and criticises the President for declaring in favor of a "Citizenry trained in arms." He says: "Those are fine words, but how are we going to get it?" He is not satisfied with the way the troops in the Civil War were sent to the front, and demands: "Let us have something different in our next war."

To these and various other similar utterances of the Admiral we take no exception. But when he undertakes to condemn Germany, for doing what he advocates our country to do, in a spirit of intentional perversion—for we cannot attribute it to ignorance in the case of a trained naval officer—he betrays a bias which makes his deliveries a flagrant breach of neutrality. We do not recall a more vicious interpretation of Germany's patriotic policy of self-protection than his description of "militarism" to be the "development in any nation of the idea that the power to wage war is of paramount importance and should be given precedence over all others."

He told his audience that "the late German Minister of War is now in the United States making speeches in the interest of his country," which is not true, and this falsehood is obviously told to emphasize his attempt to make a bogy of the German army, conveniently ignoring that France makes her soldiers serve one year longer than Germany does hers, that the French army, in spite of a population 26,000,000 less than Germany's, is as large as Germany's, and that the per capita cost of the English army is 60 per cent. greater than that of the German army, not counting Great Britain's two-to-one naval power. He wilfully ignores the fact that German militarism is so non-aggressive that in forty-three years Germany pursued the paths of peace while every other country of importance had wars—Italy, England, Russia, France, Japan, Spain, and the United States inclusive. He quotes from some unnamed German writer on the necessity of preparing for war, and declares that the opinions of the Germans whom he quoted were the opinions of all Germans.

This comes from an officer of the United States whom millions of citizens who do not shout for Great Britain, Russia, and Japan are supporting as American tax payers. We do not look to Secretary Daniels

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31. Januar — Abends 8:15
„Kammermusik"
1. Februar — Abends 8:15
„Brüderlein Fein"
„In Civil"
„Cabaret"
2. Februar — Abends 8.15
„Kammermusik"
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By Col. H. Frobenius
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For Latest Issues See Page 2

The Fatherland 1123 Broadway New York

to muzzle this insidious champion of Russia, England and Japan, since the Secretary of the Navy is known to be a concealed friend of the Allies, but we expect President Wilson to make Admiral Ingersoll's standpoint clear to him.

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY

THIS is the title of a recent pamphlet by Alexander Szarski and Faust C. DeWalsh, Ph.D., a thorough and reliable analysis of the underlying causes of the present conflagration in Europe. The authors leave no one in doubt as to the seriousness of the facts compiled by them, for the introduction expressly states that the result of their inquiry is here presented in the form of an indictment, placing the blame for this murderous war at the doors of Russia and Great Britain.

What makes "The Great Conspiracy" especially interesting and worthy of general attention is the fact that it is entirely free from speculation and pro-German sentimentality. Documentary evidence forms the basis of the whole argument, and the evidence itself occupies a great amount of space. The nucleus of the pamphlet is a sketch by M. V. Stepankowsky, entitled "The Russian Plot to Seize Galicia" (London, March, 1914), many pages of which have been reprinted. Stepankowsky's information is so accurate and his knowledge of Russian ambitions so well-founded as to make his statements which seem to anticipate the events of July, 1914, well worth reading. All of Stepankowsky's prophecies have since become historic facts, and we fully understand what it means when, at the outbreak of hostilities, M. Iswolski, Russian Ambassador to France, and—as former Minister of Foreign Affairs—one of the moving spirits in the conspiracy, exclaimed: "This is MY war!"

The part played by Great Britain in the gigantic conspiracy to crush German influence throughout the world is not the focus of interest in the pamphlet under consideration—though a number of valuable official documents are quoted and discussed under the heading "The British Accomplice." To fix Russia's responsibility for this wanton destruction of irrecoverable values is the principal object of "The Great Conspiracy," and this purpose has been accomplished with great technical skill, while the evidence presented is irrefutable.

The neatly gotten-up pamphlet is being distributed by the publishers, the German-American Literary Defense Committee, 183 William Street, New York. To the readers of THE FATHERLAND it will be of particular interest to learn that all Anglo-American newspapers have hitherto refrained even from mentioning the appearance of said pamphlet.

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